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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

THE news communicated to us by a Paris correspondent and published in our yesterday's issue, to the effect that a Brazilian syndicate had been formed with a view to enter into negotiations with Chinese capitalists and provide for Chinese emigration on a vast scale to Brazil, will not take any one by surprise. When Brazil concluded a Treaty with China in 1851, the newly-appointed Minister, Senhor Callado, left no stone unturned to come to an understanding with the Chinese Government on the subject of Chinese emigration to the territory of the South American Empire. The wholesale enfranchisement of slaves which had been going on for some time past in Brazil, was calculated to produce a dearth of labourers, to the undivided inconvenience of planters and land-holders alike; and as the former Chinese immigrants into Peru, Cuba and other places had proved themselves to be most suitable elements as substitutes for the labourers imported from the Dark Continent, the Brazilian agricultural princes had been looking upon China's teeming millions as fertile sources from which cheap labour could be drawn to a salutary. We have heard it repeatedly asserted that the Brazilian Legation in China, established at Shanghai, had no other business in hand but that of organising an extensive emigration of Chinese subjects to the Brazilian ports, and that no sooner had these negotiations failed, than the Minister was instructed to close the Legation, and transfer the care of his Government's affairs to some foreign Consulate in the Model Settlement.

The Paris news we referred to yesterday point to the re-opening of these negotiations, on a purely mercantile basis. The syndicate of merchants who are said to be coming to China to entice Chinese emigrants to Brazil is not under the control of the Brazilian Government, and that is what our correspondent took exception at, as he augured ill for the future labourers of China who should be sent over to Brazil to replace the enfranchised slaves. We unconditionally endorse our correspondent's views. Slavery in Brazil has been branded with so much abomination that the liberal-minded classes of its inhabitants have thought fit to bring stringent measures before their Parliament for the abolition of that standing shame to a free country—the trade in human beings. That the discomfited ex-slave-holders should try their hands at replacing their enfranchised labourers by the comparatively more docile workmen from China is quite in the natural order of things. It is, moreover, equally natural that the Chinese Government and people should study their own interests, and that the former should allow emigration to Brazil only after getting itself fully acquainted with the exact state of things prevailing there, after drafting a proper Convention with the Brazilian Government and sending Commissioners or Consuls to the various ports to watch over the interests of the Chinese immigrants who may be in Brazilian employ. Unless such measures be taken and strictly adhered to, we are much afraid the so-called free emigrants to Brazil will be unceremoniously transformed into mere slaves and dealt with accordingly by their unscrupulous taskmasters.

A so-called free Chinese emigration to various American ports was formerly carried on, at the neighbouring port of Macao; and if the Chinese Government wishes to ascertain what reliance can be placed on the morality or the common honesty of the Agents who devoted their time and trouble to that line of business, it has only to consult the shady

annals of the "Holy City" from 1858 to 1874. We have already published a few of the deeds of darkness committed in the neighbouring colony during its golden emigration era. If a more detailed account of the abuses perpetrated there, tolerated and winked at by the local authorities, were circulated throughout the length and breadth of China, we think it would put a final stop to all kinds of emigration which are not sanctioned by and watched over by the Governments of the countries directly concerned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE King of Italy has intrusted to Signor Luzzatti, who has given his Majesty an account of his long sojourn in Siam, an autograph letter to the King of Siam, in which he thanks that potentate for his kind treatment of Italian subjects dwelling within his dominions.

MANILA papers to hand by the *Zafiro* report the death, on New Year's day, of the Metropolitan Archbishop of the Philippine Islands, D. Fr. Pedro Pazo y Pinedo, and his burial on the 4th, when all the Manila authorities, the various religious Corporations, and an immense concourse of people accompanied the remains to their last resting place.

THERE is little to add to the affair on the *Caledonian* yesterday. Nobody knows exactly what occurred between the bailiff Howell and the captain, but there appeared to be a row, which, as the Government has had an official intimation from the Registrar, will probably be investigated. Anyhow, it is certain that Passmore tried to evade his obligations to his creditors, and that his letter to us, printed in another column, is pure rubbish.

THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette* of the 29th December last reports that a fatal case of cholera occurred that week among the Europeans in Bangkok, the victim being a young French lady residing on Windmill Road. The unfortunate lady had only lately arrived from Saigon with her husband, for whom much sympathy is felt. No other cases had been reported, and it was thought the case in question must have been owing to some special circumstances, as it was very unusual for cholera to appear at that season.

THE following eleven will represent the H.K. C. C. against the Navy on Friday and Saturday, the match commencing at 2 p.m. on Friday:

T. S. Smith, (Capt.)
A. Campbell, (A. & S. Highlanders).
S. L. Darby.
H. L. Henderson, (A. & S. Highlanders).
Major Johnston, R. E.
C. Platt.
H. T. Penny, (A. & S. Highlanders).
A. de C. Scollin, M.S.
Two others.

Tiffin will be provided on the ground on Saturday.

SAYS the *Siam Mercantile Gazette*—Mr. Ridley, the managing engineer of the contractors for the survey of the Siam Railway, arrived at Bangkok by the *s.s. Heate* on the 27th Dec. bringing with him four surveyors in addition to two who arrived by the *s.s. Heate* a few days previous. Mr. Ridley, after consultation with Mr. Galloway, the head of the staff, will proceed up country to inspect the work so far as that can be done at present, and will then return to England. This is the first of Mr. Ridley's visits to Bangkok, which will be continued annually until the work is finished.

A BANGKOK exchange informs us that, owing to information received at the British Consulate to the effect that certain forms printed by the Government for the sole use of "unpers" in the provinces in order to prevent cattle stealing were surreptitiously used by other parties, a search was made by Mr. Sarman, the Constable to the Consulate, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff of the Siam police, in the houses of certain well-known cattle dealers. The result was that in the house of Mr. Wity certain of the printed forms were found and also some of a peculiar kind of paint used for setting the seal. Mr. Wity, who was arrested, said that he knew nothing about the matter, and he has been set at liberty pending an investigation.

ABOUT the year 1795, the English besieged Pondicherry from Gondolour from the sea. The unfortunate town, so famous for its unwavering attachment to France, defended itself with the energy of despair. It could hope for no assistance from the mother country, which itself was engaged in a life and death struggle with the Triple Alliance. One fine day they were unable to return the fire of the English. They had powder enough left, but their stock of projectiles had run out. All the iron in the place had been expended on the red-coats; even the railings round the monuments, and the vane and crosses of the churches had been turned into grape-shot. A council of war was summoned. The governor and the old soldiers composing it wept with rage at the thought of surrender. At this juncture, an Indian craved permission to speak to the members of the council. He was admitted, and turned out to be Sandra Poulé, the head of the caste of the Vellaja of Pondicherry, the wealthiest man in the colony. He said—

"Gentlemen, when I heard that your ammunition was exhausted, and that you had no thoughts of surrendering, I sent to the carpenter to have a couple of wooden balls made for me."

These words were hailed with loud applause. The chief of the Vellaja was declared to have deserved well of his country. Every one returned to his post on the ramparts, and the defence was resumed with fresh vigour. For twenty days, gold and silver grape shot was vomited forth against the English. Ten millions of francs were thus blown from the cannon's mouth.

We would remind our readers of the performance of "Iolanthe" by the Hongkong Choral Society at the Theatre Royal, City Hall to-night.

ACCORDING to the *Siam Government Gazette*, H. M. the King was to have left Bangkok, on Sunday, Jan. 6th 1889, for the mouth of the canal Kluang Chedee Bujah at Nakaunjaee. After visiting this place H. M. would continue his journey to Chaijok.

STRANDING OF THE "TAIYUAN."

The steamer *Taiyuan* on a voyage from Australia via Java to Hongkong has stranded in the Palawan passage, and after jettisoning 500 tons of sugar got off and proceeded to Manila, where she now is.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before the Chief Justice.)

A MERCANTILE TRANSACTION.

The Court was occupied all day in hearing the case *Johannes & Co. v. Sassoon, Sons & Co.*, an old, long, involved, and uninteresting suit in which Mr. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Stokes) appeared for the plaintiffs and the Attorney-General and Mr. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Wolton) represented the defendants. A special jury had been called for by the defendants, but at the last moment it was agreed to dispense with them.

Mr. Francis stated that the plaintiffs were Messrs. J. N. Johannes and Co., merchants of Batavia, and the defendant Mr. Frederick Sassoon, representative partner of the firm of David Sassoon, Sons & Co. The case for the plaintiffs was as follows:—In September 1882 two Buxhire merchants ordered sugar to the value of some 7,000 guilders from the plaintiffs, and forwarded in chests of Persian opium to the defendant, through David Sassoon and Co., of Bombay, to send to Batavia as payment. Defendant wrote asking what he should do with the opium, and plaintiff replied requesting him to place it at advantageous prices. Several letters followed, and the opium being still unsold, plaintiff wrote asking to be allowed to draw against the extent of \$300 per chest. Plaintiff agreed to honour a 30 days draft, pending the sale of the opium, but when the draft was presented it was dishonoured, defendant afterwards writing to explain that the Persian merchants having withdrawn their order for sugar, he had been instructed by his Bombay firm to retain the opium. Plaintiffs wrote urging defendant to adhere to the original understanding, and honor the draft, stating that they had made arrangements to fulfil the order for sugar. As defendant refused to do this plaintiffs now claimed \$500 damages, and costs on the ground that after defendant had become the bailee of the opium on behalf of the plaintiff no action on the part of other parties could remove his responsibility to the plaintiff.

The Attorney-General, for the defence, wanted to put in the evidence of the Persian merchants, taken by commission, which his Lordship allowed, notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Francis. The defence was in support of the defendant's point, that he was instructed to retain possession of the opium by the merchants, and that he had a right to do so as bailee for the merchants as well as for the defendants. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir William De Vaux), the Colonial Secretary (Dr. F. Stewart), Mr. O'Malley, Attorney-General; Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Colonial Treasurer; Captain W. M. Deane, Superintendent of Police; Messrs. P. Ryrie, Wong Shing, B. Layton, and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE INTERPRETATION DIFFICULTY. A report from the Governor on the question of interpretation, was read. We shall publish it to-morrow.

MR. LEIGH'S REPORT.

Mr. Layton, pursuant to notice, asked if Mr. Leigh's report on the proposed Drainage Scheme had been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

His Excellency replied that it had not, but a despatch had been sent asking that the decision might be deferred until it arrived. It was a very important question, and required important consideration, but the Surveyor-General had been too busy to send in the requisite observations. When he did they would be at once forwarded. In the meantime he might say that the arguments would not be overlooked; whatever principle was eventually adopted, the observations to which Mr. Leigh's report had given rise should be accepted, and would certainly tend to make it a more perfect one.

THE "CALEDONIAN" INCIDENT.

Mr. Ryrie asked if the Government had received any correct information as to the affair on the *Caledonian* which had been reported in the local papers.

His Excellency said he received the official report only a few minutes before the Council meeting, but he had read it, and found the Press reports fairly accurate. The only difference was with regard to sending the officer from the French man-of-war, which was not mentioned in the official report. It was a matter of comparatively little importance, however, except as regarded the fact that it showed that justice would not have taken its course but for the happy accident of the French man-of-war being in the Harbour, which was not the case nine-tenths of the year. He had not made up his mind what to do in the matter, but he was much tempted to strengthen the law by the appointment of a special officer to the jurisdiction in which the Act had been committed to pass would operate in the Colony. He must say that the French Consul was not to blame; he had done all that was required of him, and such blame as there might be in the matter rested either with the regulations under which the captains of the Messageries Maritimes acted or in the mode of carrying them out. In any case he would not allow the matter to pass—it presented in a very strong light the inconvenience suffered in the Colony by the operation of the Act, and he hoped that the assistance given by that incident to the Colony's views of the case, the Act would be allowed to lapse in future, or at all events that certain regulations as to the arrangements with the French Mails would be arrived at, and would prevent the English laws from not operating in an English harbour.

The report of the remainder of the proceedings will be published to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

MR. PASSMORE AND THE

"CHINA MAIL."

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir,—I notice a long, scurrilous paragraph in last night's number of the *China Mail*, headed "The Status of French Mail steamers." The contents of that paragraph are on a par with the frivolous genius who sits as a pedantic monument of editorial cares, and who fills the columns of what I notice is oftentimes described as the "Fishwrapper."

The circumstances of my desiring to leave the colony *quietly* are only too true. My detention is most agonisingly depicted in the columns of the "Fishwrapper;" and I only strongly question the propriety, even when there is death of news, to devote a column to kicking a man when he is down.

Apologising for making use of your columns for such a defence,

I am,

Yours truly,

R. MACCARTNEY PASSMORE.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1889.

THEISM V. REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

IV.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.
INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.
(Continued.)

A THEISTIC CONTRAST.

We will pause awhile after perusing the manifold contradictions of Scriptural theology, and ask what reliance can be placed on definitions and propositions concerning the divine attributes, which are diametrically opposed to each other. Of two contrary propositions only one can be true. If the Bible is self-contradicting, the only conclusion to be drawn is that it cannot be the work of the unerring mind of God, unless indeed we assume that our Creator aims at deceit and error.

From the meshes of contradiction and anthropomorphic representations of the Deity, we turn to Theism in search of clearer and more consistent notions of the Creative Power. It has been said that all theistic representations previous to, or outside the Bible notion of Jehovah, were grossly polytheistic, mythologic and consequently erroneous; and that the biblical representation of the Deity is the only true. No assertion was ever stamped with more error. Theism had existed before the pretended Revelations were believed in. In Egypt, Greece, Rome, India, China, theists had reasoned upon the attributes of the Godhead, long before either the Old or the New Testament reached the world. As no stronger argument can be found in support of theism than these pre-biblical or pre-*Evangelical* notions of things supernatural, we will cite from the "Bible-balanced" (by G. Darling) a few of the productions of the early thinkers, and dely modern theologians to improve on them, due allowance being made to the circumstances of the times they were written in.

THE "VEDAS"—4,000 YEARS B.C.

There is one living and true God; everlasting without parts, or passion; of infinite power, wisdom and goodness; the maker and preserver of all things. He overspreads all creatures. He is entirely spirit without the form of a minute body, or an extended one which is liable to impression or organization. He is the ruler of the intellect, self-existent, pure, perfect, omniscient and omnipresent.

He has from all eternity been assigning to all creatures their respective purposes. No vision can approach him. No language can describe him, no intellectual power can comprehend him, no thousand souls emanate from one flame, thus do all souls emanate from the one Eternal Soul, and return to him.

The supreme soul dwells in all forms of footed animals, and in another place he is full of glory. He lives in the form of the slave, he is smaller than the grain of barley. He is smallest of the small and greatest of the great; yet he is neither small nor great.

Without hand nor foot he runs rapidly and grasps firmly; without eyes he sees all; without ears he hears all. He knows whatever can be known; but there is none who knows him. The wise call him the Great Supreme Penetrating Spirit. He who considers all beings as existing in the Supreme Spirit, and the Supreme Spirit as pervading all beings cannot view with contempt any creature whatsoever. To know that God is, and all is God—this is the substance of the Vedas.

THE "RIG-VEDA," 4,000 YEARS B.C.

Who is the God to whom we shall offer our sacrifices?

He who gives life. He who gives strength, whose command all the bright gods revere; whose light is immortality; whose shadow is death. Who is the God to whom we shall offer our sacrifice?

He who through his power is the one King of the breathing and awakening world. He who governs all men and beasts. Who is the God to whom we shall offer our sacrifices?

He who through whom the sky is bright and the earth firm. He through whom the highest heaven was established. He who measures out the light in the air. Who is the God to whom we shall offer our sacrifice?

He to whom heaven and earth standing firm by his will, look up trembling inwardly. He over whom the rising sun shines forth.

Wherever the mighty waters flow, where they placed the seed and lit the fire, there arose He who is the sole light of the bright Gods. Who is the God to whom we shall offer our sacrifice?

He who, by his might, looked over the water-cloths, the clouds which gave strength and lit the sacrifices. He alone who is God above all Gods. May he not destroy us! He the Creator of the earth! He the righteous who created the heaven! He who created the bright and mighty waters!

ZOROASTER—600 YEARS B.C.

He is the first, indivisible, eternal, unbegotten, indivisible, dissimilar; the disposer of all good; the incorruptible; the best of the good; the wisest of the wise. He is the Father of equity and justice; self taught, physical, perfect, and wise, and the only inventor of the sacred philosophy.

ORPHEUS—1,200 YEARS B.C.

There is one unknown being prior to all beings, and exalted above all. He is the author of all things, even of the ethereal spheres, and of all things below it. He is Life, Counsel, and Light, which all signify one power, the same that drew all things visible and invisible out of nothing. We will sing that eternal, wise, and all perfect love, which reduced chaos to order. The empyrean, the deep Tartarus, the ocean, the immortal gods and goddesses, all that is, that has been, or that will be, was originally contained in the fruitful bosom of Jupiter. He is the first and the last, the beginning and the end. He is

the primeval Father, the immortal virgin, the life, the cause, the energy of all things. There is one only Power, one only Lord, one Universal King.

CONFUCIUS—551 YEARS B.C.

God, said he in conversation with one of the Princes of his country, is the Universal Principle of Life, he is the fruitful source from which all things have flown. To give to Heaven testimonials of gratitude is the first duty of man; to show one's self grateful towards ancestors the second. After having satisfied in some sort, their obligations towards God, to whom as the universal principle of all that exists, they (mankind) were indebted for their own existence, their hearts turned to those who had transmitted life to them. They fixed in their honor respectful Ceremonies to be as the complement of the sacrifice offered solemnly to God. In all which I have just recalled to your majesty, you will comprehend the universal spirit, that under whatever title one renders their worship, whoever may be the apparent object of it, and of whatever nature be the external ceremonies it is always to God that one renders it, and it is God who is the object direct, and principle of the veneration.

PYTHAGORAS—586 YEARS B.C.

There is one universal Soul, diffused into all beings of nature, and from which human souls are derived, eternal, invisible, unchangeable; in essence like truth, in substance resembling light; not to be represented by any image; to be comprehended only by the mind; not as some conjecture, exterior to the world, but in himself entire, pervading the universe and its parts. This is the principle of all things, and from this unity went forth an infinite duality. The soul of man is between two spirits who always contemplate divine essence, and those incapable of such contemplation, can raise themselves to the one, or sink to the other.

ARISTOTEL—380 YEARS B.C.

The Eternal Living, most noble of all beings; distinct from matter, without extension or division, without parts or succession, who understands everything, and continuing himself immovable, gives motion to all things, and enjoys in himself a perfect happiness, knowing and contemplating himself with infinite pleasure.

There are many superior deities, but one Mover. All that is said of the human shape of those deities is mere fiction, invented to instruct the common people and secure their observance of good laws. A spiritual substance is the cause of the universe, and the source of all order and beauty, of all the motions and all the forms we so much admire in it. All must be reduced to this Primitive Substance, which governs in subordination to the first.

There is one supreme intelligence, who acts with order, proportion and design, and a source of all that is good and just.

PLATO—420 YEARS B.C.

God, as the old tradition declares, holding in his hand the beginning, middle, and end of all that is, moves according to his nature in a straight line towards the accomplishment of his end. Justice always follows him, and in the pursuit of those who fall short of the divine law. That law he who would be happy holds fast, and follows it in all humility and order. God provides for all things, the least as well as the greatest; he is the original life and force of all things, in the ethereal regions, upon earth, and under the earth. He is the beginning, the unity, the good; the same in the world of Intelligence, that the sun is in the visible world. God is truth, and Light is his abode.

Moral contradictions of the Bible.

We will now proceed with the chapter of Bible contradictions.

When ye go, ye shall not go empty; but every woman shall borrow of her neighbor, and of her that sojourneth in her house, jewels of silver and jewels of gold, and raiment; and ye shall spoil the Egyptians. (Ex. iii, 21, 22)

And they borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment.

And they spoiled the Egyptians. (Ex. xii, 35, 36)

Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbor, neither rob him. (Lev. xix, 13)

Thou shalt not steal. (Ex. xx, 15)

And the woman [Rahab] took the two men and hid them, and said thus: There came men unto me, but I wist not whence they were; and it came to pass about the time of shutting of the gate, when it was dark, that the men went out; whether the men went I wot not; pursue after them quickly, for ye shall overtake them. But she had brought them up to the roof of the house and hid them with the stalks of flax. (Josh. ii, 4, 5, 6)

Was not Rahab, the harlot, justified by works, when she had received the messengers, and had them sent out another way? (James ii, 25)

And the king of Egypt called for the midwives and said unto them, Why have ye done this thing, and have saved the men-children alive? And the midwives said unto Pharaoh, Because the Hebrew women are not as the Egyptian women; for they are lively, and are delivered ere the midwives come into them. Therefore God dealt thus with the midwives. (Ex. i, 18-20)

And there came forth a spirit, and stood before the Lord, and said, I will persuade him. I will go forth and will be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets. And he said, Thou shalt persuade him, and prevail also; go forth and do so. (1 Kings xxii, 21, 22)

Ye shall know my breach of promise. (Num. xiv, 34)

For if the truth of God hath more abounded through my lie unto his glory, why yet am I also judged as a sinner? (Rom. iii, 7)

Being crafty, I caught you with guile. (2 Cor. xii, 16)

Thou shalt not bear false witness. (Ex. xx, 16)

Commercial.

TO-DAY.
THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks have changed hands this forenoon at 64 and 65 for the end of the month, and from 69 to 70 for March.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—165 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$75 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290. per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150. per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 37 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$223 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—168 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$124 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$88 per share, buyers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$7 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—77 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—110 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.

The East Horrocks Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$39. per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/04

Bank Bills, on demand 3/04

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/04

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/14

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/14

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/14

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON INDIA.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2

On Demand 22 1/2

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON RANGOON.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON SINGAPORE.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON MANILA.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON CEBU.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON ILOILO.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON ZAMBOANGA.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON DAVAO.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON COTABATO.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON BUTUAN.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON TACLOBA.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON CAGAYAN.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON IBA.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

ON TUGUEGUA.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with San Francisco mails to the 18th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, left San Francisco on the 29th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 29th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Apear*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 16th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 10th instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 9th.

The steamer *Progenitus* left Singapore on the morning of the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 12th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Glaucus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 8th inst., and is due here on the 15th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 9th Jan.—Bangkok and Jan., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

MELITA, German steamer, 339, H. Mörike, 9th Jan.—Haiphong 5th Jan., Rice.—Wieler & Co.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, Wood, 10th Jan.—Whampoa 10th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, W. E. Sawyer, 10th Jan.—Shanghai 6th Jan., and Swatow 9th, General and 20 Horses.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 10th Jan.—Fookchow 6th January, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 9th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

ZATIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 10th Jan.—Manila 7th Jan., General.—Russell & Co.

KUNG-PAI, Chinese steamer, 601, F. A. Brissander, 10th Jan.—Whampoa 10th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Duburg, German steamer, for Saigon.

Fokien, British steamer, for Amoy.

Doris, German steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

January 9, *Arctadia*, British bark, for London.

January 10, *Velocity*, British bark, for Honolulu.

January 10, *Cheong Hye Ting*, British str., for Amoy.

January 10, *Hideyoshi Maru*, Japanese str., for Lochoo.

January 10, *Kwanglee*, Chinese steamer, for Whampoa.

January 10, *Yugrahen*, German str., for Saigon.

January 10, *Nankiang*, British str., for Amoy.

January 10, *Freje*, Danish steamer, for Haiphong.

January 10, *Bengal*, British str., for Shanghai.

January 10, *August*, Norwegian steamer, for Nagasaki.

January 10, *Fokien*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

January 10, *Saville*, French str., for Saigon.

January 10, *Abyssinia*, British str., for Amoy.

January 10, *Haitan*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.

Per *Melita*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—58 Chinese.

Per *Phra Chula Chom Kiao*, str., from Bangkok—51 Chinese.

Per *Zatiro*, str., from Manila.—Mr. José de Pato, and 135 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Fookchow, &c.—82 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Bengal*, str., from Colombo for Shanghai.

Per *Yugrahen*, str., from Saigon for Amoy.

Per *Nankiang*, str., from Amoy for Haiphong.

Per *Freje*, str., from Haiphong for London.

Per *August*, str., from Nagasaki for London.

Per *Fokien*, str., from Amoy for Saigon.

Per *Saville*, str., from Saigon for Amoy.

Per *Abyssinia*, str., from Amoy for Swatow, &c.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Swatow, &c. for Amoy.

Per *Phra Chula Chom Kiao*, str., from Bangkok for Amoy.

Per *Melita*, str., from Shanghai, &c. for Amoy.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Fookchow, &c. for Amoy.

Per *Zatiro*, str., from Manila for Amoy.

Per *Yugrahen*, str., from Saigon for Amoy.

Per *Nankiang*, str., from Amoy for Haiphong.

Per *Freje*, str., from Haiphong for London.

Per *August*, str., from Nagasaki for London.

Per *Fokien*, str., from Amoy for Saigon.

Per *Saville*, str., from Saigon for Amoy.

Per *Abyssinia*, str., from Amoy for Swatow, &c.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Swatow, &c. for Amoy.

Per *Phra Chula Chom Kiao*, str., from Bangkok for Amoy.

Per *Melita*, str., from Shanghai, &c. for Amoy.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Fookchow, &c. for Amoy.

Per *Zatiro*, str., from Manila for Amoy.

Per *Yugrahen*, str., from Saigon for Amoy.

Per *Nankiang*, str., from Amoy for Haiphong.

Per *Freje*, str., from Haiphong for London.

Per *August*, str., from Nagasaki for London.

Per *Fokien*, str., from Amoy for Saigon.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,498, E. Porter, 5th Jan.—Vancouver 6th Dec., and Yokohama 20th, Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, T. A. Bruhn, 7th Jan.—Haiphong 4th Jan., and Hoihow 6th, General and Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 850, C. Zindel, 3rd Jan.—Kuchinotou 29th Dec., Coals.—Siemens & Co.

BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,890, E. De Negri, 3rd Jan.—Bombay, and Singapore 24th Dec., General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, 3,548, Wm. Ward, 9th Jan.—San Francisco 30th December, Honolulu 17th, and Yokohama 3rd January, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 7th Jan.—Haiphong 3rd January, and Hoihow 5th, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

DEVONHURST, Dutch steamer, 1,164, Houtkoff, 6th Jan.—Batavia 20th Dec., and Singapore 27th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, T. Raben, 7th Jan.—Haiphong 4th Jan., Rice and General.—Wieler & Co.

DUBURG, German steamer, 921, C. F. Bertel, 5th Jan.—Saigon 31st Dec., General.—Melchers & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, H. C. H. Harris, 5th Jan.—Kobe 10th Dec., General and Coal.—D. Lapraik & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, S. Ashton, 10th Dec.—Fookchow 20th Dec., Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

NANZING, British steamer, 808, R. Talbot, 9th Jan.—Amoy 8th Jan., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 9th Jan.—Bangkok 30th Dec., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POSITRON, Austro-Hungarian str., 2,511, S. Mers, 8th Jan.—Trieste 22nd Nov., and Singapore 1st January, General.—Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 9th Jan.—Taiwanfo 5th January, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 8th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

THIRTE, British steamer, 1,571, P. W. Case, 3rd Jan.—Bombay 15th Dec., and Singapore 27th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 677, P. Moos, 22nd Dec.—Haiphong 10th Dec., and Hoihow 21st, General.—Wieler & Co.

TERTOS, German steamer, 1,142, A. Bleicken, 6th Jan.—Panarocian 23rd Dec., Sugar.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.

WINGSON, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 8th Jan.—Calcutta 22nd Dec., and Singapore 31st, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YENSHI, Chinese steamer, 754, Buchanan, 18th Dec.—Shanghai 15th Dec., Kerosine Oil.—C. M. S. N. Co.

VORWARRS, German steamer, 612, J. Bruhn, 8th Jan.—Touren, and Hoihow 7th Jan., General.—Wieler & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 1st Dec.—Newchwang, via Amoy 28th Nov., Beans and Melon Seed.—Order.

AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 5th Dec.—Hoihow 18th Nov., Sanpanwood.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.

BYGLIA, German bark, 333, P. Weiss, 16th Dec.—Amoy 14th Dec., General.—Wieler & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) 2nd Nov., Lumber and Spars.—Captain.

DANIEL BARNES, American ship, 1,436, J. G. Stover, 17th Dec.—Honolulu 12th Nov., Ballast.—Order.

ESMERALDA, British sch., 130, H. T. Williams, 20th Dec.—Marianas 8th Dec., General.—Order.

ERKORNING, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

IRON, French bark, 542, Régner, 24th Dec.—Cebu 8th December, General.—Melchers & Co.

JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 685, W. Quine, 18th Dec.—Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast.—Captain.

KELLY, British bark, 803, Laud, 8th Jan.—Haiphong 7th December, Ballast.—D. Musso & Co.

MERCUR, British brigantine, 249, Dick, 12th Dec.—Amoy 11th Dec., General.—Order.

ORIENT, German bark, 461, Gondard, 31st Dec.—Amoy 29th Dec., Ballast.—H. A. Petersen.

SARAH SKIDWAY, American bark, 821, A. Call, 29th Dec.—Nagasaki 21st Dec., Coal.—C. J. T. Co.

TAKAPACA, British bark, 492, H. Kennett, 6th Dec.—Sandakan 24th October, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

WHAMPOA.

AMOI, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 8th Jan.—Shanghai 5th Jan., Rice.—Siemens & Co.

KWANGLEE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, R. M. Andrew, 9th Jan.—Shanghai 6th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

PEKING, British steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 8th Jan.—Shanghai 5th Jan., General.—Siemens & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatahan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,977, G. B. Lafay.—Hongkong, Canton